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METHODISM in WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

1900 - 1953

by

Frederick A. Shippey

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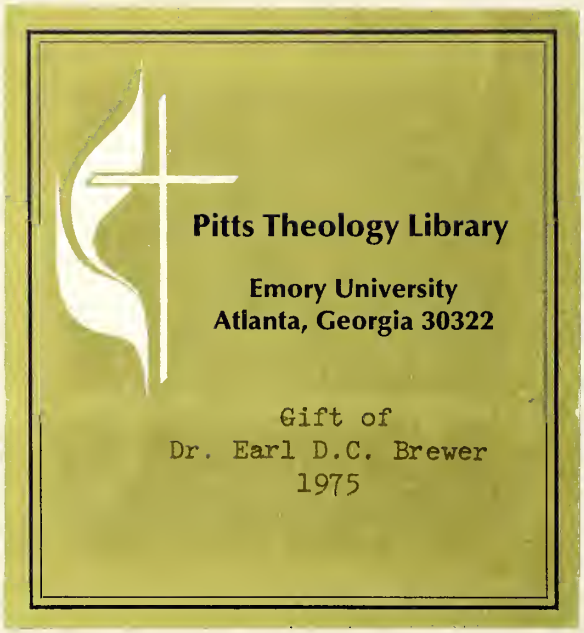
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METHODISM IN WINSTON-SALEM AND VICINITY

Winston-Salem North Carolina

A Study of Church Trends and Characteristics

1900-1953

by
Frederick A. Shippey, Ph. D.

Professor of Sociology of Religion
Drew University, Madison, New Jersey

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FOREWORD

At the beginning of this Conference year the Ministers and many laymen of Forsyth County and particularily the city of Winston-Salem felt that we needed a study of the position of our Church here within this lovely part of the Conference where we work. It was felt that a wise engineer before setting out on a new journey would carefully weigh and analyze his position and his opportunity before beginning.

We were anxious to avoid unneccesary mistakes in our Church administration and we were anxious to move out into new fronts of local Church expansion. In all this we felt it the part of wisdom to seek expert advice to help us chart our course.

Therefore, we engaged the services of Dr. Frederick A. Shippey of Drew University, probably the foremost Church research and survey expert in America, to come and do this study for us. The pages that follow are the results of Dr. Shippey's study. To him and the students who worked under him we are deeply grateful.

This study should furnish us with many insights to guide and to plan the administration of our Church and its affairs for a generation. This survey, together with the prayers and the best of our minds and hearts and spirits will enable us to do a more acceptable job for our Church and for Him who is the Head of our Church, even Jesus Christ our Lord.

W. Kenneth Goodson
District Superintendent

INTRODUCTION

There is a timeliness about the appearance of the present report. For a considerable period the work of Methodism in Winston-Salem and vicinity has needed research attention. The recurrence of serious churching problems, the emergence of new difficulties and the attendant demoralization of the denomination's work has made it impossible to delay a scientific study of the situation any longer.

To make the data and findings accessible to all interested persons, liberal use was made of a non-technical universe of discourse and wherever possible charts, maps and tables were utilized to highlight important information. Extensive experience in this type of work underlies the preparation of the present report. Each local Methodist church may find itself in these pages and at the same time catch a glimpse of the overall denominational situation. This bifocal feature increases the pragmatic value of the report.

May I suggest that each local church name a special committee to make a careful study of the entire report, giving particular attention to the section which describes one's own situation. Each church should devote at least one entire meeting of its Official Board or Board of Stewards, to a discussion led by the committee. Perhaps some churches may wish to schedule a series of short reports to the Official Board over a period of months. Adult classes and other groups customarily study the entire report and utilize it as a basis of rewarding discussion. Many values will emerge from a wide reading of this publication.

It is a pleasant task to acknowledge the assistance of many agencies and persons who cooperated to make the study possible. To single out all individuals to whom appreciation is due would lengthen the introduction greatly. However, one must recognize the excellent leadership furnished by Dr. W. Kenneth Goodson, District Superintendent, by Dr. Mark Depp and by other denominational leaders. Mr. Henry C. Moore of the City-County Planning Board not only furnished valued materials and suggestions but also graciously permitted the use of the base map in the present report The school officials were likewise fully cooperative and helpful. Methodism is thankful for these courtesies. Finally, to the many pastors and laymen of the fifty-two reporting churches is extended a grateful word for cooperative labors. The study could not have been carried through to completion without the combined efforts of these many loyal persons and agencies.

Frederick A. Shippey

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CHAPTER I

ENVIRONMENT FOR CHURCH WORK

Methodism in Winston-Salem and vicinity has been maintained continuously for one hundred and seventy-five years. It has survived prosperity and weathered economic depressions. Generations of residents have come and gone, contributing to the ministry of the local churches and their adjustments to the local environment. What are the fruits of this expended blood, sweat and tears?

To study the work of Methodism against the background of its social milieu is the purpose of the present project. The denomination is trying to understand itself with respect to general population trends and composition, the physical structure of the community in terms of topography and land-use, and various aspects of life in Winston-Salem and vicinity. To accomplish this purpose it has been necessary to winnow out from the incredible mass of vital data some leading insights for Methodism - facts and principles which can serve as guideposts to the local leaders. This, then, may not prove to be a book of answers, but rather a source book by which answers to difficult problems can be found.

BOUNDARIES OF THE METHODIST SURVEY AREA

In geographical extent the survey embraces the city of Winston-Salem, plus the adjacent band of suburban development around its periphery and plus the additional territory which comprises Forsyth County, North Carolina. In character, this vast natural area ranges from a thriving modern city to relatively secluded countryside neighborhoods.

Primarily the area selected includes many of the churches of the Winston-Salem District of the Western North Carolina Conference of The Methodist Church. Thus the project embraces the environment and work of fifty-two (52) local churches.

With reference to time, the study embraces a period of fifty-three years - the first half of the twentieth century. Data were procured to provide a comparison of population trends with membership and

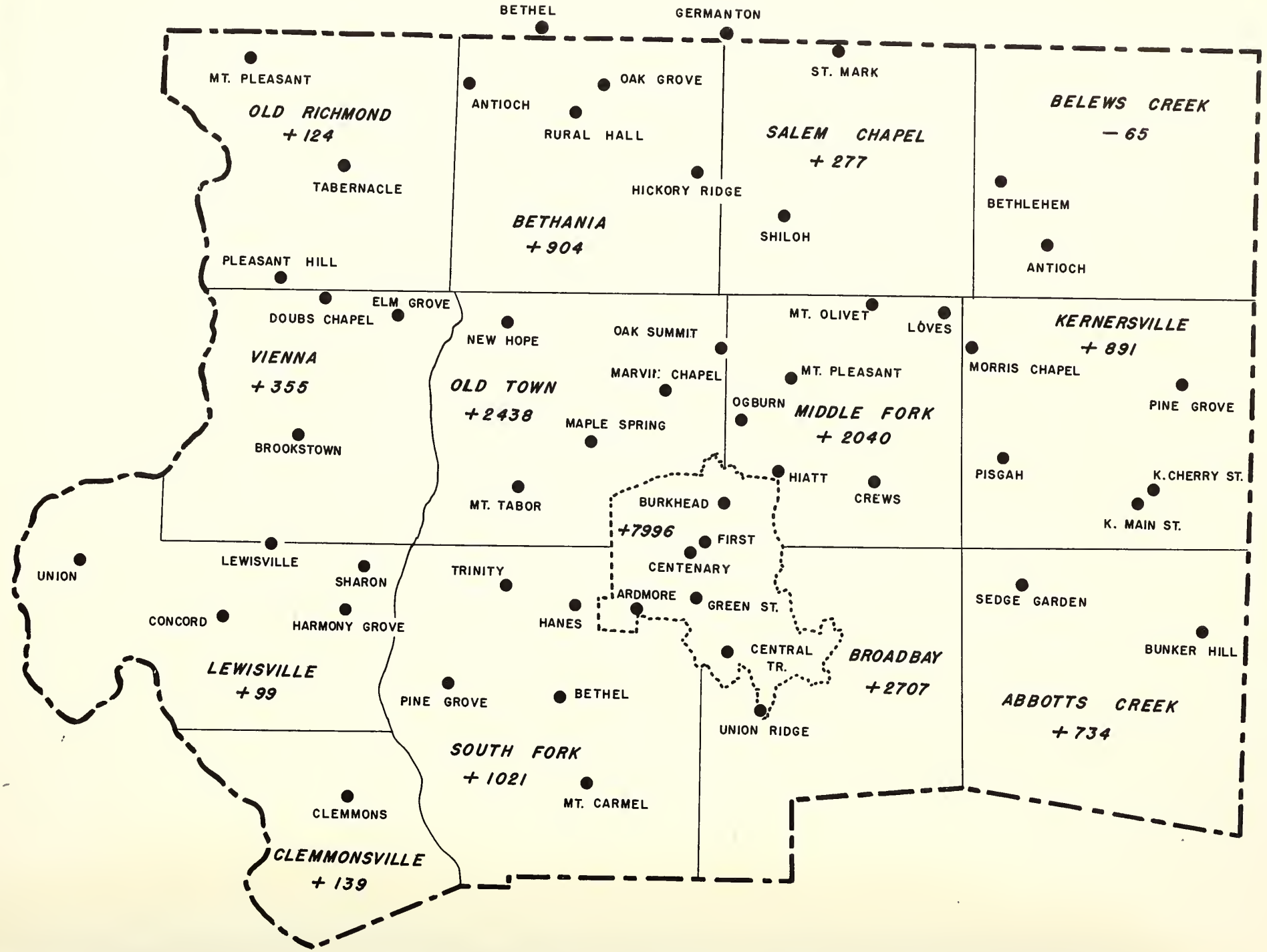

FIGURE 1. TOWNSHIP TRENDS 1940 - 1950

church school trends. Selected relevant additional materials are presented in the report to complete an adequate background for the intelligent discussion of the work of Methodism.

TABLE NO. I
Total Population Trends, 1900-1950
Winston-Salem & Vicinity, North Carolina

	WINSTON-SALEM		REST OF FORSYTH COUNTY	
Year	Population	Per Cent Change	Population	Per Cent Change
1900	13,650*	-------	21,611	------
1910	22,700*	66.1 gain	24,611	13.9 gain
1920	48,395	113.0 gain	28,874	17.3 gain
1930	75,274	55.6 gain	36,407	26.1 gain
1940	79,815	6.0 gain	46,660	28.3 gain
1950	87,811	10.0 gain	58,324	25.1 gain

* Combined figure for Winston and Salem

It is obvious that in a brief report only the more significant data can be included. Highlights are stressed rather than exhaustive detail. This purpose was likewise dominant in the preparation of maps, charts and tables which lift to attention significant characteristics of the work of Methodism in Winston-Salem and vicinity.

POPULATION TRENDS 1900-1950

Approximately one hundred and fifty thousand people currently reside in the survey area, whereas fifty years ago the population aggregated 35,000. A brief discussion of the varying trend fortunes of population in the survey area can furnish insights with respect to the work of Methodism.

City Population Trends. Winston-Salem has grown remarkably since the turn of the century. Specifically, this means that the city registered an increase of 74,161 persons or 542.0 per cent during the period 1900-1950. These data are revealed in TABLE NO. I. Notice that over the recent past (1930-1950), the rate of gain slowed to a modest 16.6 per cent, or 12,537 persons.

The change from decade to decade is an account of progressive deceleration to the present condition. It is noteworthy that growth from 1900 to 1910 was 66.1 per cent and from 1910 to 1920 was 113.0 per cent, while that registered since 1940 is a modest 10.0 per cent. Apparently the city population, though still increasing, has slowed down in rate of growth. However, growth is still the dominant pattern and it is expected to continue into the forseeable future.

County Population Trends. Materials presented in TABLE NO.I reveal the total population trends in the remaining portion of Forsyth County. Only the city of Winston-Salem has been taken out of the figures. As expected, at the turn of the century more persons resided in the

county than in the city. But this condition changed before 1920 and the city has not been headed thereafter. Currently, the rest of Forsyth County furnishes a place of residence for two persons out of five in the population. The other three are domiciled in the city.

TABLE NO.II
Total Population for Townships, 1940-1950
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Township	POPULATION 1940	POPULATION 1950	CHANGE 1940-1950 Number	CHANGE 1940-1950 Per Cent
Abbotts Creek	2501	3235	734	29.3 gain
Belews Creek	1573	1508	- 65	4.1 loss
Bethania	3238	4142	904	27.9 gain
Broadbay*	4529	7236	2707	59.8 gain
Clemmonsville	1443	1582	139	9.7 gain
Kernersville	4457	5348	891	20.0 gain
Lewisville	2288	2387	99	4.3 gain
Middle Fork*	9011	11051	2040	22.7 gain
Old Richmond	1848	1972	124	6.7 gain
Old Town*	5608	8046	2438	43.5 gain
Salem Chapel	2013	2290	277	13.7 gain
South Fork*	6413	7434	1021	15.9 gain
Vienna	1738	2093	355	20.4 gain
Winston*	79815	87811	7996	10.0 gain
Forsyth County	126,475	146,135	19,660	15.6 gain

* Indicates townships reporting growth of one thousand or more persons.

The overall trends of the rest of Forsyth County are propitious. This favorable development is seen in the growth of 170.0 per cent or 36,713 persons during the half century period, 1900-1950, and a gain of 60.2 per cent or 21,917 individuals for the recent period 1930-1950. The latter represents a pace of growth four times greater percentage-wise than that registered by Winston-Salem and ten thousand more people.

An examination of the trend situation by decades yields an important additional insight. Notice that population growth by per cent in the rest of Forsyth County for the last three decades was 26.1, 28.3 and 25.1 Earlier in the century the increment was less than eighteen per cent. The recent acceleration of rate of growth can be interpreted as an awakening of suburban home building. Apparently many people are interested in having a residence outside the city limits and apparently this is a relatively recent and continuing development. It has significance for Methodism.

Township Population Trends 1940-1950 Interest turns next to the recent trend fortunes of the townships which together comprise Forsyth County. This information is provided in TABLE NO. II and FIGURE 1. The data cover the period 1940-1950, but perhaps need to be supplemented by changes which may have occurred since 1950. In some townships recent changes are remarkable.

It will be noted from the table and map that thirteen of the fourteen townships report growth. Only one (Belews Creek) sustained population loss (4.1 per cent or 65 persons). Five townships (Broadbay 2707; Middle Fork 2040; Old Town 2438; South Fork 1021; and Winston 7996) registered a net increase of 1,000 or more residents during the ten-year period 1940-1950. Winston is the city of Winston-Salem. The other four townships are contiguous and together completely surround the city. Obviously the remarkable gains of these territories are positively related to the notable growth of Winston-Salem. The suburbs are alive and growing.

Other townships report significant population increases. One should mention Abbotts Creek (734), Bethania (904) and Kernersville(891). The remaining townships sustained more modest increases. Perhaps it is too soon to expect large scale residential development here. It is a matter of waiting to see what the future holds of wonder and surprise.

NEGRO TRENDS & AREAS OF SETTLEMENT

The number of Negroes who reside in Winston-Salem and vicinity is of importance to this survey of Methodist church work. A knowledge of trends and areas of settlement can furnish useful insights leading to wise action.

TABLE NO. III
Negro Population Trends, 1900-1950
Winston-Salem & Vicinity, North Carolina

	WINSTON-SALEM		REST OF FORSYTH COUNTY	
Year	Population	Per Cent Change	Population	Per Cent Change
1900	5,531*	-	5,010	-
1910	9,087*	64.4 gain	4,940	1.4 loss
1920	20,735	128.0 gain	5,386	9.0 gain
1930	32,566	57.0 gain	4,616	14.3 loss
1940	36,018	10.6 gain	5,134	11.2 gain
1950	36,730	2.0 gain	4,672	9.0 loss

* Combined figure for Winston and Salem

Negro Trends in Winston-Salem. Seven times as many Negroes now reside in the city of Winston-Salem as lived there in 1900. The summary of trends presented in TABLE NO. III reveals that during the past half century Negro population increased from 5,531 to 36,730. This represents a growth of 31,199 persons or 565.0 per cent. Since 1930 the rate of growth has dropped to 12.8 per cent or 4,164 individuals.

When one considers the growth by decades, it is noted that the most remarkable percentage gains occurred prior to 1930; viz. 64.4 (1900-1910), 128.0 (1910-1920) and 57.0 (1920-1930). A striking deceleration in rate of growth took place after 1930.

Negro Trends in the Rest of Forsyth County. Over the past half century a strange fluctuation of trend fortunes has occurred in the rest of Forsyth County. In 1900, approximately five thousand Negroes resided

WINSTON-SALEM

METROPOLITAN AREA

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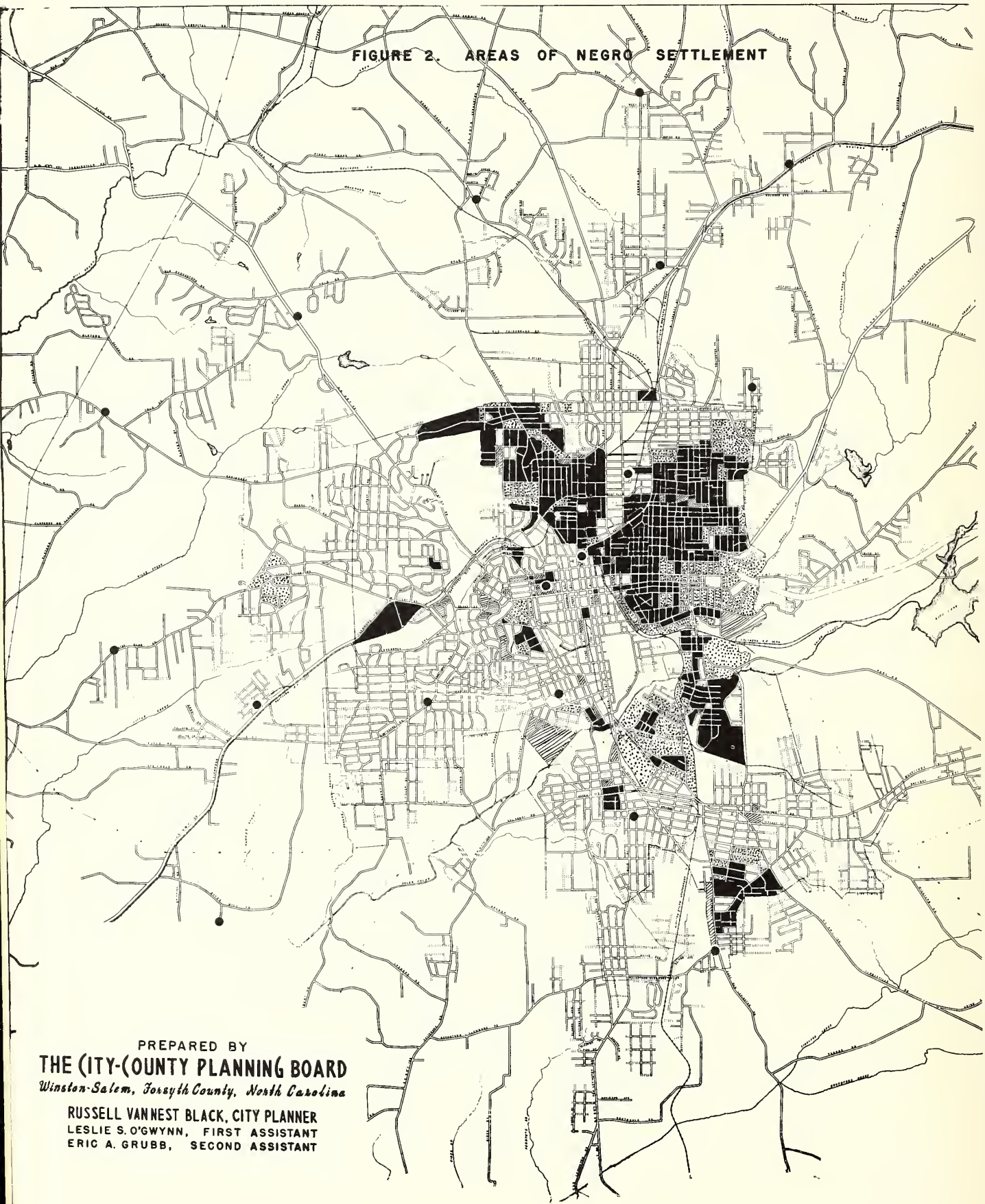
FIGURE 2. AREAS OF NEGRO SETTLEMENT



PREPARED BY

THE CITY-COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina

RUSSELL VANNEST BLACK, CITY PLANNER

LESLIE S. O'GWYNN, FIRST ASSISTANT

ERIC A. GRUBB, SECOND ASSISTANT

outside of Winston-Salem in the county. By 1950, the number had dropped to 4,672. This negative trend represents a loss of 6.8 per cent. However during the recent past (1930-1950) the number of Negro residents remained relatively static (1.2 per cent gain).

Strange fluctuations are seen in the analysis by decades (TABLE NO. III). Loss is reported for three decennial periods and gain is registered for the remaining two periods. However, the number of Negroes remains relatively constant at about forty-nine hundred persons. Apparently artificial factors stimulate the ebb and flow of such residents. In sharp contrast the Negro community in the city has grown steadily over the past half century and the trend has been firmly upward.

Location of Negro Residents 1940 & 1950. A study was made of the place of residence of Negroes in the Methodist survey area. Here it was necessary to rely upon several important sources of information - (a) excellent reports published by the Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, City and County Planning Board, (b) bulletins published by U.S. Bureau of the Census, and (c) personal visitation to the territory under discussion.

According to this information, there are two major areas of Negro settlement in Winston-Salem and both have persisted through recent decades. On Figure 2 is shown by city block the geographical dispersion of Negro population.

A second major area of settlement is located north of the central business district. It is bounded approximately as follows; north by Burton Street and the city limits; east by Patterson Avenue to Burton Street and thence by Lime Avenue; south by West 10th Street; and west by the edge of the residential development beyond Thurmond Street.

Further, scattered blocks and small areas of settlement are shown on Figure 2, providing the reader an opportunity to study the dispersion pattern and to draft appropriate generalizations. Because data are charted and compared for 1940 and 1950, one can note the growing edges of the areas of settlement, large or small.

To point up the significance of this mapped information, the location of city caucasian Methodist churches is shown. In view of the fact that Negroes customarily are localized into definite areas of settlement, religious leaders should study the situation in Winston-Salem. Particular attention should be drawn to the plight of caucasian churches stranded on the edge or within these growing and changing Negro neighborhoods. The problem of a future ministry for such congregations is a critical one.

WHITE BIRTHS IN CITY & COUNTY, 1925-1953

In order to discover the prospects for church school work in the future a brief analysis was made of caucasian births by city and county for the twenty-nine year period 1925-1953.

Nearly 56,000 white births were recorded during the period. The distribution for Winston-Salem and for the rest of Forsyth County by five year units is presented in TABLE NO. IV. A per annum average was calculated for each unit to assign a usuable value for interpretation and to facilitate comparisons. This can be appreciated by the discerning reader.

TABLE NO. IV
White Births Reported During Period 1925-1953
Winston-Salem & Vicinity, North Carolina

	CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM		REST OF FORSYTH COUNTY	
Period	Total White Births	Yearly Average	Total White Births	Yearly Average
1925-29	6033	1207	3749	750
1930-34	4531	906	3638	728
1935-39	3981	796	2973	595
1940-44	4446	889	4188	838
1945-49	6190	1238	5505	1101
1950-53*	5079	1270	5477	1369
TOTALS	30,260	1043	25,530	880

* Covers only four years

In the city of Winston-Salem the average number of births for the first period (1925-1929) was 1207. The figure dropped during the second and third periods to 906 and 796 respectively. This third period (1935-1939) was apparently the lowest in the twenty-nine year span. Then the yearly average began to rise: to 889 in the early forties, to 1238 in the late forties and recently to 1270 which is the highest since 1925 in the city of Winston-Salem. More than 30,000 caucasian births were recorded during the full twenty-nine year period.

A somewhat similar pattern obtains in the rest of Forsyth County. The yearly average, based upon five-year units, drops steadily: 750 for 1925-1929, 728 for 1930-1934, and 595 for 1935-1939. This downward dip repeats the decline pattern in Winston-Salem. Next the trend turns up-ward. For the early forties the average is 838, the late forties 1101 and currently 1369.

In addition to the similarity of the trends of white births in the city and rest of the county a further fact should be pointed out. Only since 1950 have the births in the rest of the county exceeded those occurring within the city of Winston-Salem. This is evident not only when the gross number of births are compared (rest of county 5477; city5079) but also when yearly averages are matched (rest of county 1369; city 1270). The eclipsing of city births by the county reflects the rapid and significant rise of the suburbs and focuses the attention of church leaders upon that territory.

TRENDS IN CITY SCHOOLS, 1940-1954

There are more than sixteen thousand pupils currently enrolled

in the elementary and secondary schools of Winston-Salem. This represents a modest growth of 460 persons during the period 1940-1954. But it yields the remarkable growth of 2,536 individuals during the past ten years (1945-1954) or 1,950 pupils since 1950.

TABLE NO. V
Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment 1940-1954
City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Year	White Pupils	Negro Pupils	Total
1940	9468	6435	15903
1945	7834	5993	13827
1950	8040	6373	14413
1951	8358	6502	14860
1952	8656	6514	15170
1953	9149	6635	15784
1954	9511	6852	16363

In examining the data for white pupils only, one finds 9,511 enrolled in 1954. What becomes apparent from a closer scrutiny is the gain of nearly seventeen hundred (1677) persons during the past ten

TABLE NO. VI
Total Enrollment Trends for White Elementary & High Schools
City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina

School	1940	1945	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Ardmore	580	579	696	755	564	638	691
Central	633	598	583	565	555	574	576
Children's Home	233	277	300	292	307	300	292
Fairview	578	508	458	479	492	602	632
Forest Park	699	620	588	613	629	657	727
Granville	409	374	416	418	423	487	489
Gray High	954	817	943	933	986	984	976
Hanes High	611	467	488	529	490	498	470
Moore	-	-	-	-	377	514	571
North Elementary	625	586	585	599	590	640	631
Reynolds High	1831	1395	1234	1270	1314	1385	1402
Skyland	362	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Park	533	400	477	517	537	571	640
Waughtown	242	208	190	233	255	281	321
West End	253	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wiley	925	1005	1082	1155	1137	1018	1093
TOTAL	9468	7834	8040	8358	8656	9149	9511

years, 1945-1954. Further the increment is remarkable since 1950-1471 individuals. Apparently the number of white pupils is growing by leaps and bounds and this fact should receive full consideration by all church leaders and pastors.

The Negro schools represent a different trend pattern. Whereas the white enrollment increased(1940-1954) a mere forty-three pupils, the colored school population grew nearly ten times that number-417 persons. However, the gains for the last ten years (1945-1954) and since 1950 are 859 and 479 respectively. Compared with the increases for white pupils during the two designated periods the former represents one-hald as many and the latter one-third as many white pupils gained. Since 1950, Negro school children have not increased at a pace matching that of white school enrollees.

Individual School Trends. Data are presented in TABLE NO. VI showing the trends by individual school during the period 1940-1954. Information on elementary and secondary school pupils is combined wherever the dual facilities are in use. Data are given by five year intervals, excepting for the latest period where individual years are utilized.

Two schools (Skyland and West End) have been discontinued. Moore School was started in 1951. Ardmore, Central, Children's Home and Hanes High reported fewer pupils in 1954 than in 1950. On the other hand Fairview, Forest Park, Reynolds High, South Park and Waughtown have noted conspicious increases. Other schools experienced modest gains. Pastors and local church leaders will want to study the trends in nearby schools.

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

The brief survey of materials submitted in this chapter opens the way for the present summary. After the reader has engaged in a careful study of text, tables and maps, it may be instructive to discover several highlights for special consideration and future reference.

1. General population growth in the survey area has been remarkable. During the past fifty years the area quadrupled in population size, gaining 110,874 inhabitants. This summarizes the overall trend in Forsyth County.

2. The city of Winston-Salem increased approximately seven-fold since the turn of the century. In statistical terms the city grew 74,161 persons or 542.0 per cent. However during the period 1930-1950 the rate of growth slowed to 16.6 per cent (or 12, 537 persons). Note that city growth has slowed down perceptibly in recent years.

3. Population trends in the remainder of Forsyth County (omitting Winston-Salem only) are propitious. Over the past half century the number of inhabitants has nearly tripled, registering a gain of 36,713 persons or 170.0 per cent. Surprisingly enough a high pace of growth held also for the period since 1930. The statistics are 21,917 residents or 60.2 per cent. It points to the fact that the increase eclipsed Winston-Salem's growth by more than 9,000 persons.

4. The townships (Broadbay, Middle Fork, Old Town, South Fork and Winston, showing largest population growth, include the city of Winston and the suburban fringe around it. These data cover only the decade 1940-1950.

5. Negro growth in the survey area since 1900 was 30,861 persons or 295.0 per cent. In short the non-white population quadrupled. Colored people increased from 5,531 to 36,730 in Winston-Salem. Most of this growth occurred prior to 1930, after which the number of Negro residents became fairly stable. The remainder of Forsyth County for this segment of the population has been static across the past fifty years. Slight gains and losses characterize the trend fluctuations. At the moment there appear to be slightly fewer Negroes in the rest of Forsyth County than in either 1930 or 1900.

6. Winston-Salem Negroes reside in two major areas of settlement, plus several additional smaller places. This fact bears importantly upon Caucasian church placement.

7. White births in Winston-Salem have now reached the highest point since 1925. The number has been increasing steadily since the late thirties. Yet a similiar trend has been observed in the rest of Forsyth County. Currently, and for the first time in many years, more white babies are born in the county than in Winston-Salem. This puts the church school spotlight upon the suburbs. However the opportunity for religious education is everywhere.

8. White school age pupils in Winston-Salem are on the sharp increase. During the past ten years the number of elementary and secondary school children has jumped 1,677 persons. But nearly fifteen hundred of these were added since 1950. A new school was added in 1951-52. This is a great day for church school work in Winston-Salem and vicinity.

CHAPTER II

METHODIST CHURCH TRENDS 1930-1953

For analytical purposes the Methodist Churches were grouped into three basic categories: (1) city of Winston-Salem, (2) Suburbs of Winston-Salem and (3) Rest of Forsyth County. The geographical boundaries of the three territories is shown on FIGURE 3, along with the location and names of the Methodist churches so grouped. This map should be studied carefully since church data in this survey are arranged in the aforementioned three-fold pattern.

Against the background of the physical and population environment of Winston-Salem and vicinity let us now examine the trends in membership and church school enrollment. This report covers the period 1930-1953. Due to the unavailability of data it was not possible to carry the trend data back to 1900 as desired. Accurate information by individual local church simply does not exist. A limiting complication was faced in tracing materials back through the Methodist Protestant (12 churches), the Methodist Episcopal (7 churches) and Methodist Episcopal South (32 churches). The presence of so many circuits and small charges defied the resourcefulness of the researcher. Certainly the changing fortunes which have characterized the work of Methodism in Winston-Salem and vicinity make an interesting story which cannot be told in its full dimension by statistics. This is understandably so. However, a vital portion of the narrative can be placed in quantitative terms and such findings have gained in importance with religious leaders.

OVERALL METHODIST TRENDS

More than seventeen thousand church members and nearly sixteen thousand church school persons are related vitally to the work of Methodism in Forsyth County. The denomination is thriving as may be noted from a scrutiny of TABLE NO. VII.

Since 1930 membership has increased 47.5 per cent. The suburbs showed the most remarkable growth (113.0 per cent), followed by the rest

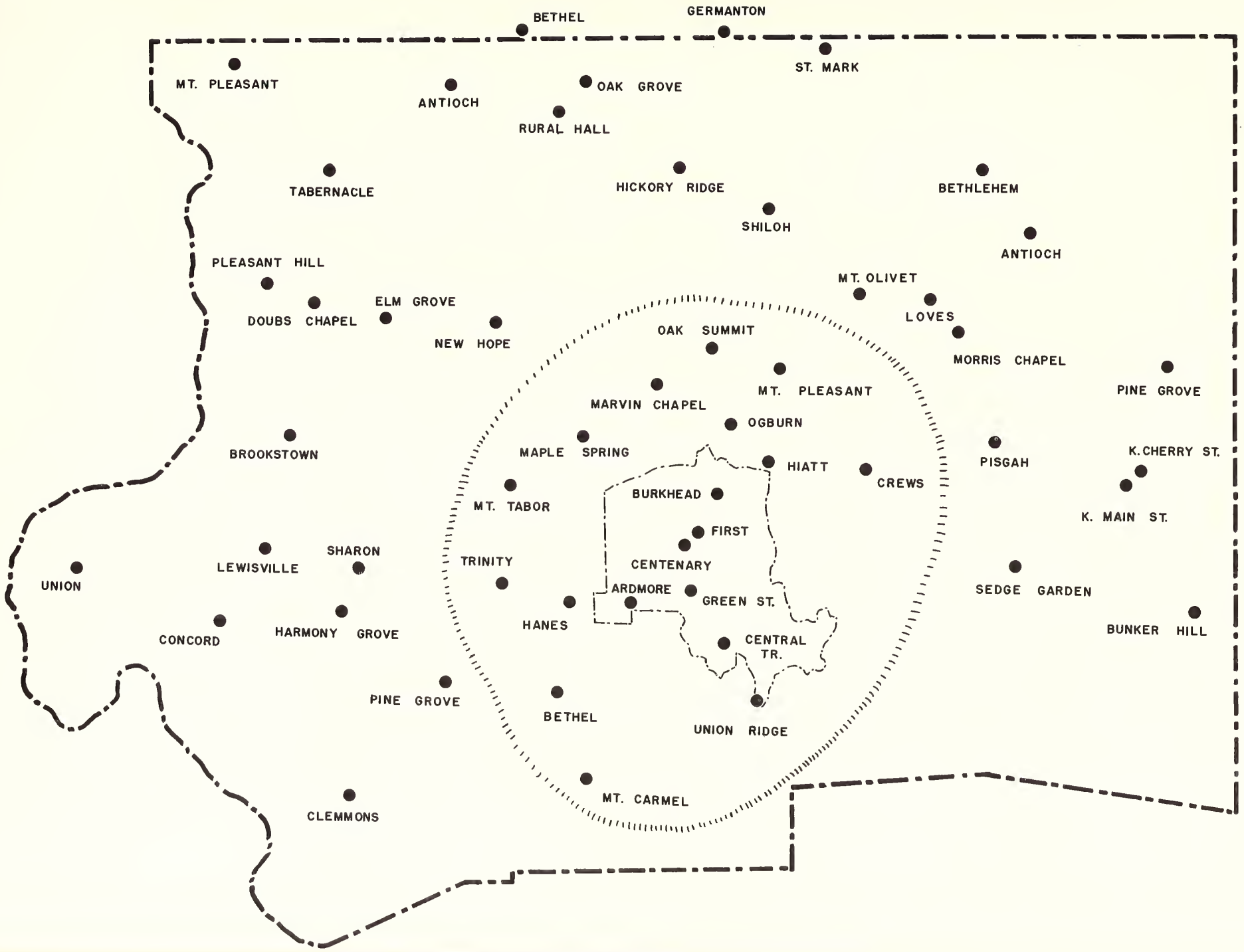


FIGURE 3. DIVISIONS OF SURVEY AREA

of Forsyth County (58.7 per cent). Meanwhile city Methodism registered an increase of 25.4 per cent while the general city population gained 16.6 per cent. At the present time, with the possible exception of adjacent suburbs, the denomination seems to be growing slightly faster than the population. This is as it should be.

TABLE NO. VII
Overall Methodist Trends 1930-1953
Winston-Salem & Vicinity, North Carolina

Territory	TOTAL Membership 1953	MEMBERSHIP Per Cent Change 1930-1953	TOTAL Enrollment 1953	CHURCH SCHOOL Per Cent Change 1930-1953
City	7,756	25.4 gain	5,640	2.3 loss
Suburbs	3,602	113.0 gain	3,608	74.2 gain
Rest of Forsyth Co.	6,122	58.7 gain	6,252	57.5 gain
TOTAL	17,480	47.5 gain	15,500	29.4 gain

Church School enrollment in the survey area reported an increment of 29.4 per cent over the period 1930-1953. This covers up a 2.3 per cent loss of enrollment which occurred within Winston-Salem.

TABLE NO. VIII
Methodist Membership & Church School Trends, 1930-1953
Winston-Salem City, North Carolina

Church	TOTAL Membership 1953	MEMBERSHIP Per Cent Change 1930-1953	TOTAL Enrollment 1953	CHURCH SCHOOL Per Cent Change 1930-1953
Ardmore	1,433	159.0 gain	1,211	88.8 gain
Burkhead	1,158	23.2 gain	724	33.8 loss
Centenary	2,999	25.1 gain	2,197	5.9 gain
Central Terrace	884	146.0 gain	477	13.0 gain
First	496	52.0 loss	355	30.4 loss
Green Street	534	27.1 gain	408	23.6 loss
Union Ridge	252	68.0 gain	268	114.0 gain
TOTAL	7,756	25.4 gain	5,640	2.3 loss

Suburban Methodism showed the largest gain (74.2 per cent) of the three territories. Despite the encouraging aspects of this condition one needs to recognize the great importance of the public school enrollment trends. The latter show that Methodism may confront now one of the largest opportunities in years to build its church schools into more significant enterprises. The white school population is still increasing by leaps and bounds. Where there are many Protestant school children there should the church school be thriving also.

WINSTON-SALEM METHODIST TRENDS

Methodism in the city of Winston-Salem gained 1,572 members or 25.4 per cent since 1930. Growth among the seven local churches ranged from 23.2 per cent (Burkhead) to 159.0 per cent (Ardmore), as may be noted in TABLE NO. VIII. Ardmore and Central Terrace doubled during the twenty-three year period, while Union Ridge increased by two-thirds of its former size. Burkhead, Centenary and Green Street reported percentage gains in the twenties. Only one local congregation (First) sustained membership loss - 52.0 per cent, possibly due to its merger background. Today the member strength of this church is but one-half its former size.

The denomination's church school reported a net enrollment loss in the city of 2.3 per cent during the period 1930-1953. This is a surprising fact when one realizes that white public school enrollment in Winston-Salem is increasing notably, especially since 1945. Indeed three local congregations

TABLE NO. IX
Methodist Membership and Church School Trends, 1930-1953
Suburbs of Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Church	TOTAL Membership 1953	MEMBERSHIP Per Cent Change 1930-1953	TOTAL Enrollment 1953	CHURCH SCHOOL Per Cent Change 1930-1953
Bethel	183	60.4 gain	256	51.5 gain
Crews	321	41.7 gain	377	228.0 gain
Hanes	245	400.0 gain	188	80.8 gain
Hiatt	97	37.4 loss	166	5.1 loss
Maple Springs	263	@	289	@
Marvin Chapel	403	152.0 gain	279	97.5 gain
Mt. Carmel	303	@	410	@
Mt. Pleasant	284	120.0 gain	287	283.0 gain
Mt. Tabor	659	88.3 gain	597	61.8 gain
Oak Summit	305	112.0 gain	233	21.4 gain
Ogburn Memorial	398	53.1 gain	351	7.0 gain
Trinity	141	new	175	new
TOTAL	3,602	113.0 gain	3,608	74.2 gain

@ Data unavailable

report decline: Burkhead (33.8 per cent loss), First (30.4 per cent loss) and Green Street (23.6 per cent loss). However the surprising virility of Ardmore, Centenary, Central Terrace and Union Ridge almost make up for the losses of the aforementioned church schools. This condition merits thorough study and prompt intelligent action.

SUBURBAN METHODIST TRENDS

The territory immediately adjacent to the Winston-Salem city line is comprised of much unincorporated land and some small attractive communities. Together they ring the city and herein are located the twelve

Methodist churches described in TABLE NO. IX.

The denomination's church membership has more than doubled over the past twenty-three years (1930-1953). This is foretold in the performance of four churches (Hanes, Marvin Chapel, Mt. Pleasant and Oak Summit) which now have more than twice as many affiliated persons as were listed in 1930. Further, Bethel, Crews, Mt. Tabor and Ogburn Memorial grew more than forty per cent each. Trinity has been newly established. Only one congregation (Hiatt) sustained loss (37.4 per cent), probably reflecting the operation of indigenous factors which compelled a shrinkage of more than one-third. Happily, the positive trend fortunes of the other churches covered up the loss reported for Hiatt.

Turning to the Methodist church school in the suburbs we note an overall growth of 74.2 per cent or 1,240 persons. Nine local congregations participated in this increment. Two of them (Crews 228.0 per cent and Mt. Pleasant 283.0 per cent) more than tripled in size; another (Marvin Chapel) doubled in enrollment strength. Bethel, Hanes and Mt. Tabor increased one-half their former size. Oak Summit and Ogburn Memorial showed gains of 21.4 and 7.0 per cent respectively. Trinity was newly established. A negative trend was registered for Hiatt (5.1 per cent loss). As a whole the amazing vitality of suburban church work is reflected in microcosm in the Winston-Salem suburbs. Great population growth demands great church growth, especially with reference to church school enrollment.

TRENDS IN THE REST OF FORSYTH COUNTY

Finally, we come to an account of Methodist trends in the remainder of Forsyth County. Currently there are thirty-three churches in this grouping. During the period 1930-1953 church membership increased 2,130 persons or 58.7 per cent. The trend fortunes by individual congregation is presented in TABLE NO. X. Information was unavailable for some of the churches and this fact has been specifically noted in the tables.

Five congregations (Bethel, Clemmons, Mt. Olivet, New Hope and Sharon) doubled in membership size during the past twenty-three years. Brookstown, Pine Grove, Rural Hall and St. Mark increased by fifty per cent or more. Other churches reported more modest membership growth. Only Germanton showed loss (24.2 per cent).

Though the overall church school trends are favorable at 57.5 per cent or 2,181 persons, matching approximately the growth of membership, one should be prepared for a differing trend pattern. To begin with, only three church schools (Clemmons, Pisgah and Sharon) have doubled in enrollment while five schools (Bethel, Bethlehem, Germanton, Kernersville-Main Street and Mt. Olivet) report losses ranging from 8.9 to 38.4 per cent. The remaining churches for which data are available report growth running from 3.2 to 79.7 per cent. While the overall trend of Methodist church school enrollment is positive it behooves the religious education leaders in the denomination, to sudy the local situations where notable growth is not occuring. Appropriate remedial measures should be taken promptly whereever needed. Tomorrow's church members are growing up in today's public schools. Christianity ought to be mediated to this large rising generation.

TABLE NO. X
Methodist Membership & Church School Trends, 1930-1953
Rest of Forsyth County

Church	Total Members 1953	MEMBERSHIP Per Cent Change 1930-1953	Enrollment 1953	CHURCH SCHOOL Per Cent Change 1930-1953
Antioch RH	161	15.8 gain	130	3.2 gain
Antioch FS	87	@	118	@
Bethel RH	138	103.0 gain	133	20.8 loss
Bethlehem FS	93	32.9 gain	82	25.4 loss
Brookstown L	181	53.4 gain	195	39.3 gain
Bunker Hill	121	@	180	@
Clemmons PG	84	127.0 gain	75	108.0 gain
Concord CS	144	17.1 gain	126	22.3 gain
Doubs Chapel WF	100	static	101	4.1 gain
Elm Grove WF	106	@	113	@
Germantown RH	44	24.2 loss	37	38.4 loss
Harmony Grove CS	112	@	154	@
Hickory Ridge	137	@	151	@
Kernersville-Main St.	375	10.9 gain	280	28.2 loss
Kernersville-Cherry St.	134	@	193	@
Lewisville L	229	22.4 gain	224	55.6 gain
Mt. Olivet MP	125	172.0 gain	82	8.9 loss
Mt. Pleasant WF	209	33.1 gain	208	79.2 gain
New Hope	255	114.0 gain	248	79.7 gain
Oak Grove RH	365	@	284	@
Pine Grove KCS	135	@	152	@
Pine Grove PG	308	58.0 gain	260	43.6 gain
Pisgah	216	45.9 gain	260	118.0 gain
Pleasant Hill WF	106	@	80	@
Rural Hall RH	219	57.5 gain	230	27.8 gain
St. Mark FS	114	67.7 gain	75	36.4 gain
Sedge Garden	381	@	515	@
Sharon CS	197	95.0 gain	196	142.0 gain
Shiloh MP	140	26.1 gain	139	73.8 gain
Tabernacle WF	90	@	73	@
Union L	103	21.2 gain	111	61.0 gain
Walkerstown-Loves	548	34.0 gain	672	59.2 gain
Walkerstown-Morris	365	@	375	@
TOTAL	6,122	58.7 gain	6,252	57.5 gain

@ Data unavailable

DATES OF METHODIST CHURCH ORGANIZATION

Pursuant to the purposes of this survey, a study was made of the organization dates of the fifty-two Methodist churches currently located in Forsyth County. The denomination's activity spans at least 174 years, reaching back to 1779 at which time Concord Methodist Church was established. The following year Clemmons was organized as is shown in TABLE NO. XI.

Only four of the Methodist congregations (Concord, Clemmons, Bunker Hill and Walkertown-Loves) were begun prior to 1800. During the first half of the nineteenth century thirteen additional churches, currently in existence, had their beginnings. But nine of these were launched in the twenty-year period 1930-1950. The latter part of the nineteenth century witnessed the birth of twenty-three more Methodist churches. In a dynamic burst of church extension energy nine congregations were established in a single decade (1870-1879), the greatest decade in the history of Forsyth County Methodism.

A dozen churches of the denomination have come into existence since 1900. But the outburst of church extension energy has manifested itself in the earlier decades of the twentieth century. No Methodist church except Trinity has been established in Forsyth County since 1925. One finds from studying the naterials presented in TABLE NO. XI that this is the longest period without church extension activity in the history of Methodism in the county.

Meanwhile the general population jumped from approximately 90,000 to 146,000, and increase of 56,000 inhabitants. Roughly speaking 46,000, of the new residents are white and surely many of them are Protestant and Methodist. Obviously some of the increment went into existing churches of the denomination. It is also likely that some of the hidden Methodist opportunity has not been realized. The need for establishing several new well-placed congregations should be uppermost in the minds of Methodist leaders now. In North Carolina, population growth should mean Methodist growth.

GENERAL TREND TOWARD EFFECTIVE SIZE

A significant development respecting Methodism in Winston-Salem and vicinity is the pronounced trend toward effective urban church size. This comment and the remarks which follow apply only to Methodist churches in the city and immediate suburbs. Survey experts are in agreement upon the effective size with regard to membership. A city church which has approximately <u>five hundred or more active members</u> is likely to have within its (1) a full range in quantity of leadership, (2) sufficient people to be organized within the various age groupings, (3) adequate economic resources to maintain an adequate plant and ministry on a self-supporting basis and (4) sufficient range in viewpoint and religious experience to provide a rich fellowship at the formal services of the institution. Experts in city church work agree that effective urban church strength is found to begin in a church of approximately five hundred members.

TABLE NO. XI

Dates of Methodist Church Organization, 1779-1953
Winston-Salem & Vicinity, North Carolina

1779	Concord	1824		1869	Walkerstown-Morris	1910	Sedge Gardens
1780	Clemmons	1825		1870	Mt. Pleasant	1910	St. Marks
1781		1826		1871	Union Ridge	1911	Harmony Grove
1782		1826		1872		1912	Ogburn Mem.
1783		1827		1873		1913	
1784		1828		1874		1914	
1785		1829		1875		1915	Hanes
1786	Bunker Hill	1830	Union	1876	Pine Grove	1916	
1787		1831	Antioch RH	"	Antioch	1917	
1788		1832		"	Pleasant Hill	1918	
1789		1833		1877		1919	
1790		1834		1878	Lewisville	1920	
1791	Walkerstown-L.	1835	Tabernacle	1879	Bethel	1921	
1792		1836		"	New Hope	1922	Hiatt
1793		1837		"	Shiloh	1923	
1794		1838	Kernersville-M.	1880	Marvin Chapel	1924	Ardmore
1795		1839	Mt. Pleasant	1881		1925	Mt. Olivet
1796		1840		1882		1926	
1797		1841		1883		1927	
1798		1842	First	1884	Centenary	1928	
1799		1843		1885	Kernersville- Ch.	1929	
1800	Bethlehem	1844		1886		1930	
"	Doubs Chapel	1845		1887	Burkhead	1931	
1801		1846		1888		1932	
1802		1847	Hickory Ridge	1889		1933	
1803		"	Mt. Tabor	1890		1934	
1804		1848	Maple Springs	1891		1935	
1805		1849		1892	Rural Hall	1936	
1806		1850		1893	Mt. Carmel	1937	
1807		1851		"	Pisgah	1938	
1808		1852		1894	Elm Grove	1939	
1809		1853	Brookstown	1895		1940	
1810		1854		1896		1941	
1811		1855		1897	Crews	1942	
1812		1856	Germanton	1898		1943	
1813	Sharon	1857		1899	Oak Grove	1944	
1814		1858		1900	Central Terrace	1945	
1815		1859	Pine Grove (C)	1901		1946	
1816		1860		1902	Green Street	1947	
1817		1861		1903		1948	Trinity
1818		1862		1904		1949	
1819		1863		1905		1950	
1820	Bethel	1864		1906	Oak Summit	1951	
1821		1865		1907		1952	
1822		1866		1908		1953	
1823		1867		1909		1954	
		1868					

With this criterion in mind let us look at Winston-Salem Methodism. In 1930, the denomination had only four churches of effective size in the metropolitan area. Today there are seven and reasonable prospect of several more soon. The direction of trend is certainly commendable but there are still too many small Methodist churches in Winston-Salem and vicinity. A well-conceived and long-range administration plan can lift many such churches to the level of effectiveness.

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

A serious discussion of denominational trends should take into account the socio-economic conditions under which Methodism must maintain its ministry in the survey area. There is a positive relationship between the fortunes of the neighborhood and the fortunes of the local church situated therein. Some territories in Winston-Salem are more difficult to serve with a conventional ministry than others. Yet to serve all residents who need or desire the resources of Christianity through Methodism is the worthy objective of Winston-Salem's religious leaders. The following highlights abstracted from the present chapter may prove useful in understanding the local trends of Methodism.

1. In the city of Winston-Salem membership has increased 1572 persons or 25.4 per cent. Only First church failed to register growth during the period, 1930-1953. Ardmore nearly tripled in member strength. Church School work did not fare so well. Three churches (Burkhead, First and Green Street) reported enrollment losses of such magnitude as to produce an overal decline of 133 persons or 2.3 per cent for the city. While church membership grew church school enrollment struggled desperately to avoid serious loss.

2. In the suburbs, membership doubled in numerical strength. Hanes, Marvin Chapel, Mt. Pleasant and Oak Summit increased more than one hundred per cent each. Only Hiatt fell into a negative trend (58 persons or 37.4 per cent loss). With respect to church school enrollment the general trend pattern is similar - an overall growth of 1240 persons or 74.2 per cent. Crews and Mt. Pleasant tripled in enrollment size while other schools reported more modest growth. Hiatt reported slight loss again. The newly established (1948) Trinity Methodist Church added measurably to the growth trends in suburban territory.

3. The remaining churches (33) are listed as Rest of Forsyth County in the survey tables. Membership growth is conspicuous. The overall gain is 2130 or 58.7 per cent. Many local churches participated in this increment, including Bethel, Clemmons, Mt. Olivet, New Hope and Sharon, each of which doubled in size during the twenty-three year period, 1930-1953. Doubs Chapel was static while Germanton sustained a loss of 24.2 per cent. Respecting church school, an overall enrollment gain of 2181 persons or 57.5 per cent was recorded. Though three local units, (Clemmons, Pisgah and Sharon) enjoyed more than a hundred per cent increase, five schools (Bethel, Bethlehem, Germanton, Kernersville-Main Street and Mt. Olivet) reported losses ranging from 8.9 to 38.4 per cent and totalling 206 persons. The virility of sister church schools contained and covered up the loss so it would not show in the overall trends. This fact must not be overlooked.

4. Burst of church extension energy have occurred infrequently during the 174 year history of Methodism in Forsyth County. The great decade of 1870-1879 saw nine new congregations established. Only one new church (Trinity 1948) has been launched since 1925, despite the remarkable net increase of 46,000 white residents in Winston-Salem and vicinity. This is the longest period of extension inactivity since Methodism began locally in 1779.

5. In the city and suburbs there is a pronounced trend toward effective urban church size. Where a comparison of Winston-Salem and vicinity churches was made it was found that whereas only four congregations of 1930 matched the criterion today seven are in the favored category. Undoubtedly others will reach the level of effectiveness in the near future.

CHAPTER III

METHODIST MEMBERSHIP CHARACTERISTICS*

Winston-Salem and Forsyth County Methodism has grown perceptibly in outreach and in member strength across the years, especially since 1930. This matter has been covered by naterials presented in the previous chapter. We turn now to an account of the current situation. The analysis includes a distribution of gainfully employed church members and also church financial support patterns.

OCCUPATIONS OF WINSTON-SALEM METHODISTS

A summary of the distribution of employed church members is provided in TABLE NO. XII. Data were received from fifty of the fifty-two Methodist churches. Lacking at the time of writing are Ardmore and Central Terrace. Committees of laymen assisted pastors in assembling the information. The occupational classifications used in the present report are those defined and utilized by the United States Bureau of Census in 1950. General white population data are for that year also. Methodist materials, however, are for 1954. The time differential needs, of course, to be regarded but one should remember that the latest available information was utilized.

Approximately 6,500 Methodist members were reported in a distribution covering eight occupational classifications. These gainfully employed persons are classified in TABLE NO. XII. One may note data population and for Methodism are placed in adjacent columns to facilitate comparisons within the city of Winston-Salem and within the rest of Forsyth County. The calculation in each instance is a percentage. An asterisk placed beside selected figures aid the reader in noting important relationships.

Notice at once that the figures for Methodism in the three top classifications (Prof., Tech., etc.; Mgrs., Off., Props.; and Clerical sales, etc.) exceed the entries for the general population. This contrast

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* Consult Frederick A. Shippey - Church Work in the City, New York Abingdon - Cokesbury, 1952, for a fuller discussion of church problems and ways to meet them.

is evident not only within the city but also within the rest of Forsyth County. In short, the denomination's power to attract persons from the white collar group is large and gratifying. Currently this appears to be the pattern of urban Methodism generally. However, in Forsyth County the Methodist entries for Domestic Workers and for Service Workers exceed those for the general white population.

TABLE NO. XII
Occupations of Methodists & White Population Compared by Per Cent
Winston-Salem & Vicinity, North Carolina

Occupational Group	WINSTON-SALEM CITY			REST OF FORSYTH COUNTY		
	Pop.	Meth.	Ratio@	Pop.	Meth.	Ratio@
Prof., Tech., etc.	12.4	17.0*	138	3.8	7.3*	382
Mgrs., Off., Props.	13.1	18.6*	143	15.8	20.0*	245
Clerical, Sales etc.	27.5	39.2*	142	16.7	26.8*	311
Craftsmen, Foremen	13.8	7.5	55	23.7	14.1	116
Operatives, etc.	25.7	11.7	42	33.0	22.4	133
Domestic Workers	0.6	0.4	62	0.5	1.4*	617
Service workers	5.3	5.3	101	2.8	5.8*	410
Laborers	1.6	0.3	22	3.7	2.2	119
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	195

* Indicates higher percentage than in the population.
@ Employed Methodists per 1000 employed white population.

Now note that the entries for Methodism in the remaining classifications (manual workers) of TABLE NO XII of the city are in each case smaller than or equal to the corresponding figures for the general white population. This, in part, reveals that the denomination encounters difficulty in reaching manual workers, i.e. persons engaged in the crafts and in ordinary labor. How serious this ineffectiveness really is can be gaged by the fact that the majority of persons gainfully employed at all are in this group. This is the great majority but in the city and in the rest of Forsyth County.

Finally attention is directed to the two columns marked "Ratio" in TABLE NO. XII. The entry in each classification discloses the number of Methodists who may be counted per one thousand gainfully employed general white population. In Winston-Salem the ratio ranges from 143 (Mgrs., Off., Props.) to 22 (Laborers), yet the total figure is exactly 100. It is evident here that Methodism recruits members predominantly from the white collar occupations. Notice however that in the rest of Forsyth County the pattern is modified. While still drawing prominently from the usual categories, a heavier recruitment is taken from Domestic Workers and Service Workers. This is all out of proportion to the number found in such forms of employment. Other kinds of manual workers do not receive such attention.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCAL CHURCH MEMBERS

Next we turn to a series of traits of church members. Brief

treatment will be given to gainful employment, males, systematic givers and per capita financial support. Information has been compiled and summarized by individual local church.

Employed Church Members. The data presented in TABLES NO. XIII, XIV and XV include information respecting the percentage of employed members by local church (consult column two). This statistic was found by dividing the number of employed persons by the number of members. Materials are for 1954.

TABLE NO. XIII
Methodist Membership and Financial Characteristics 1954
Winston-Salem City, North Carolina

Church	Total Members 1953	Per Cent Employed	Per Cent Male	Per Cent Givers	Average Weekly Giving (¢)
Ardmore	1433	@	46.9	51.1	72
Burkhead	1158	35.8	44.6	62.4	73
Centenary	2999	46.4	42.7	66.5	101
Central Terrace	884	@	47.1	40.9	77
First	496	32.9	45.3	26.7	134
Green Street	534	40.8	43.5	55.7	83
Union Ridge	252	43.2	43.6	70.1	66
TOTAL	7756	42.3	44.7	57.4	88

@ Data unavailable

Among churches situated in Winston-Salem the range of percentages runs from 32.9 (First) to 46.4 (Centenary). Despite this wide range, on the average two members out of five are gainfully employed. This is typical of the city church. Information presented on suburban churches in TABLE NO. XIV varies from this pattern. The range is wider, running from 37.6 (Trinity) to 67.3 (Hanes). The overall percentage is higher (46.9) by nearly five points. Many more members are gainfully employed. As we look at the rest of Forsyth County in TABLE NO XV the pattern changes again.Percentage entries range from 27.2 (Mt. Olivet) to 59.4 (Elm Grove), yielding a territory figure (44.3) which falls midway between the city and suburbs which contrast so sharply with respect to this characteristic.

The significance of these city and vicinity data rests partly in the number of salaries or pay checks which underlie the budget of the local church and partly in the practical implications for program planning. With reference to the former, however, no positive correlation has been found between size of income and the amount contributed to the support of a local church.

Under-Recruitment of Male Members. Items entered in column three of TABLES NO. XIII, XIV and XV indicate the percentage of male members in each local church. Typically, though contrary to popular expectation, males

are in a minority. It is exceptional for a city or suburban church to report more males than females in the membership.

Consider the situation in Winston-Salem (TABLE NO. XIII) where the percentage ranges from 42.7 (Centenary) to 47.1 (Central Terrace). This yields a city-wide high average of 44.7 which is a bit unusual for city Methodism. In the suburbs the overall percentage is identical. But among local churches one finds the range of 37.5 (Hanes) to 49.2 (Trinity).

TABLE NO. XIV
Methodist Members & Financial Characteristics 1954
Suburbs of Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Church	Total Members 1953	Per Cent Employed	Per Cent Male	Per Cent Givers	Average Weekly Giving (¢)
Bethel	183	41.5	41.7	@	@
Crews	321	51.4	44.7	49.1	87
Hanes	245	67.3	37.5	42.7	60
Hiatt	97	44.3	44.7	@	@
Maple Springs	263	47.9	49.3	47.9	82
Marvin Chapel	403	44.9	44.8	52.8	61
Mt. Carmel	303	38.3	46.9	64.1	57
Mt. Pleasant	284	41.6	40.5	42.6	75
Mt. Tabor	659	49.5	47.4	55.4	71
Oak Summit	305	50.5	40.8	40.8	87
Ogburn Memorial	398	41.0	45.2	57.5	63
Trinity	141	37.6	49.2	67.6	119
TOTAL	3,602	46.9	44.7	53.8	73

@ Data unavailable

Five congregations run above forty-five per cent. Males are slightly fewer, strangely enough, in the rest of Forsyth County. The overall per cent is 0.6 lower than that found for city and suburbs. Further, the range is much wider, running from 29.2 (Kernersville-Cherry Street) to 53.3 (Harmony Grove). On the one hand are six county churches with less than forty per cent males; on the other hand are four rural congregations having as many or more males than females. Thus we find greater extremes and variation among modest sized county churches. This can be either headache or boon. Usually men are attracted in greater numbers to the suburban church than to the city church.

Churches within the denomination may profitably examine their membership rolls to determine (1) wives whose husbands do not belong, (2) daughters whose parents have not joined, (3) sisters whose brothers have not affiliated, and (4) other persons in the family or dwelling facilities who should establish a formal relationship with the institution. The general Winston-Salem situation follows the pattern of urban Methodism elsewhere. The city church is weak in men, weaker than it needs to be.

Systematic Financial Support. A brief report on systematic financial support by members is given in columns four and five of TABLES NO. XIII, XIV and XV. By definition, a systematic contributor is one who tithes, or contributes weekly or contributes sums of money monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually in such fashion as to indicate an intent to support regularly the work of the local church and of World Service. All calculations here are based on active membership figures.

The percentage of active members who support the local church financially as described above is given in column four. In Winston-Salem the figure is 57.4. This means that more than one half of the active Methodists are financial supporters. How the situation varies among local churches is descovered from an inspection of TABLE NO. XIII. First reports 26.7 per cent on one extreme while Union Ridge has 70.1 per cent in the favorable category.

Suburban Methodism reports a lower overall percentage (53.8) of systematic support. The range is from 40.8 (Oak Summit) to 67.6 (Trinity). In the rest of Forsyth County one finds systematic support at the level of Winston-Salem city, though the performance of individual congregations runs a wider gamut. Mt. Olivet reports 9.5 per cent as over against 83.9 per cent for Sedge Garden. Many local churches report no systematic financial support at all.

Approximately 7,500 Winston-Salem and vicinity Methodists do not contribute in any known systematic manner to the budgets of the churches with which they are affiliated. This is a source of genuine concern. Absence of a financial relationship is often an indication of failure to participate in the local church in other important ways.

Per Capita Financial Support. In the last column of TABLES NO. XII, XIV and XV is recorded the average weekly contribution per capita for Methodist members who support the local church systematically. The statistic was found by dividing the actual number of dollars contributed by the number of persons making the contributions and then the quotient was redivided to secure a weekly figure. The answer is in cents.

In the city of Winston-Salem, givers contribute on the average of 88 cents per capita. Among individual churches the amount ranges from 66 (Union Ridge) to 134 (First). Two congregations (Centenary and First) belong in the honor group averaging more than one dollar per capita per week. Four churches average more than 75 cents per week per giver.

Out in the suburbs support drops to 73 cents. One church (Trinity) reports giving on the level of 119 cents per week per giver. However, five churches disclose support under 75 cents per person.

For the rest of Forsyth County financial support averages 66 cents, a full twenty-two cents below that of the city. Kernersville-Main street and Shiloh report 131 and 120 respectively. However, fourteen local churches report per capita income under 75 cents per week, and six of these actually are less than fifty cents.

The importance of these figures lies in the fact that they repre-

TABLE NO. XV
Methodist Membership & Financial Characteristics, 1954
Rest of Forsyth County, North Carolina

Church	Total Members 1953	Per Cent Employed	Per Cent Male	Per Cent Givers	Average Weekly Giving(¢)
Antioch RH	161	39.1	39.4	@	@
Antioch FS	87	52.9	44.4	63.0	29
Bethel RH	138	50.0	50.0	@	@
Bethlehem FS	93	47.3	32.6	52.2	47
Brookstown L	181	35.8	42.1	@	@
Bunker Hill	121	44.6	43.5	@	@
Clemmons PG	84	28.6	44.9	@	@
Concord CS	144	45.1	49.3	43.9	40
Doubs Chapel WF	100	52.0	47.8	60.8	39
Elm Grove WF	106	59.4	46.3	38.7	65
Germantown RH	44	59.2	43.9	@	@
Harmony Grove CS	112	44.6	53.3	58.3	60
Hickory Ridge	137	46.0	37.8	59.6	51
Kernersville-Main	375	45.3	44.5	53.9	131
Kernersville-Cherry	134	34.3	29.2	57.5	74
Lewisville L	229	41.9	46.7	@	@
Mt. Olivet MP	125	27.2	40.9	9.5	90
Mt. Pleasant WF	209	39.7	46.1	@	@
New Hope	255	50.6	45.9	74.4	97
Oak Grove RH	365	@	@	@	@
Pine Grove KCS	135	44.4	48.2	24.1	53
Pine Grove PG	308	39.6	46.3	@	@
Pisgah	216	49.1	47.1	65.0	30
Pleasant Hill WF	106	50.9	32.7	40.2	47
Rural Hall RH	219	45.7	52.7	@	@
St. Mark FS	114	42.1	40.5	@	@
Sedge Garden	381	39.9	43.4	83.9	76
Sharon CS	197	48.2	53.1	53.1	64
Shiloh MP	140	37.1	48.6	18.3	120
Tabernacle WF	90	55.6	42.7	@	@
Union L	103	41.7	33.3	@	@
Walkerstown-Loves	548	49.1	41.5	62.8	53
Walkerstown-Morris	365	43.8	40.2	64.2	53
TOTAL	6,122	44.3	44.1	57.5	66

@ Data unavailable

sent the "best" possible description of the local financial situation. Such figures are refined to give the individual contributor the maximum credit for his actual financial performance toward the local church. Often the mere bringing of the matter to attention is sufficient to generate action of the right sort.

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

In the present cahpter an attempt was made to discuss selected data vital to an analysis of the local church. Several considerations placed in summary form are mow lifted to attention. They are likely to possess some guidance value and hence can lead the way toward intelligent action.

1. Winston-Salem Methodists are found to be employed in a wide range of occupations. However, effectige penetration of the ranks of the gainfully employed appears to be centered more prominently among white collar and professional groups than among manual workers. This applies especially to the city, of Winston-Salem. Three-fourths of Methodism's employed members are drawn from the white collar category whereas only one-half of the city white employed population is so classified. In the rest of Forsyth County the comparative percentages are 54.1 and 36.3 respectively.

2. Two Methodist members out of five in the survey area are gainfully employed. Among local churches the percentage ranges from one-fourth to two-thirds so classified, and this underscores the important fact that a discernible number of salary or paychecks underlie the budget of the local church. This knowledge is useful in congregational finance and in program planning.

3. Males are somewhat in the minority among Methodist affiliated persons, especially in the city. Seven local churches report less than two-fifths of the members in this category. However four congregations have more men than women. In the survey area as a whole male members are under-recruited.

4. Approximately 7,500 Methodists of Winston-Salem and vicinity do not contribute in any known way to the budgets of the churches with which they are affiliated. A dozen local churches report more than one half of their active members in this category. Indeed as many more report no known systematic givers. Absence of this commendable habit may disclose failure to participate in church life in other important ways also. The condition warrants careful study.

5. Average per capita support is both a source of hope (five churches report more than a dollar per week) and an occasion for concern (twenty-two churches report less than 75 cents per week). Average support for city, suburb and the rest of Forsyth County are 88, 73 and 66 cents, respectively. In the Winston-Salem survey area, the performance of nearly all churches can be greatly improved. To this end each congregation should reexamine itself and its resources.

CHAPTER IV

PARISH GEOGRAPHY AND METHODIST STRATEGY

There is a great deal of misinformation in circulation respecting the distance people reside from the church with which they are affiliated. This has caused bungling in the placement of new churches and the relocation of older institutions. To assist local Methodist leaders in achieving a more realistic viewpoint, the following materials are briefly and graphically summarized.

PARISH BOUNDARIES AND SERVICE OUTREACH

Parish maps were procured from the seven local congregations in Winston-Salem, from eleven of the twelve suburban churches and from twenty-two of the thirty-three remaining churches in Forsyth County. Data in usuable form came in from 40 Methodist churches. This coverage can yield a battery of helpful insights. Members of each congregation were located by place of residence by city block. For city and suburban churches virtually complete materials respecting church membership and church school enrollment were received. Materials from the rest of Forsyth County are incomplete and this limitation should be held in mind.

These data gathered in 1954 are summarized in TABLES NO. XVI, XVII and XVIII. In order to examine parish dispersion of Methodist churches located in Winston-Salem and vicinity, it was deemed essential to discover how many members and how many church school enrollees resided within the service radius (one mile) of the church plant. This information was laboriously compiled by counting map entries falling within and outside the radius indicated.

Parish Dispersion in Winston-Salem. The dispersion of members affiliated with city churches is shown in TABLE NO XVI. Fifty-six per cent reside within one mile of the local church. This figure is low due to the inclusion of data from Centenary and First which are expected to have widely dispersed parishes. Downtown, prestige and churches in special circumstances (a changing neighborhood, a recent relocation, or a recent merger) are inclined so. This is natural and to be expected. However, the scattered constituency of certain city churches is evidence of a precarious ministry with a doubtful future. Among other individual congregations, the percentage within one mile runs as high as 81.3 (Ardmore)

The church school dispersion pattern parallels that of church membership. Five of the seven schols report more than one-half of the enrollment drawn from one mile radius. Once more tha inclusion of Centenary and First pulls down the overall percentage to 52.9. Normally the church schol parish is more compact than that of the church membership.

TABLE NO. XVI
Residence Proximity of Methodist Persons, 1954
Winston-Salem City, North Carolina

Church	Membership 1953	PER CENT WITHIN ONE MILE OF CHURCH Church Members	Church School
Ardmore	1433	81.3	80.0
Burkhead	1158	60.1	52.7
Centenary	2999	39.7	28.4
Central Terrace	884	65.3	74.9
First	496	25.3	27.9
Green Street	534	69.4	64.7
Union Ridge	252	53.7	57.7
TOTAL	7756	56.0	52.9

Suburban Parish Dispersion. Parish dispersion in suburban churches as disclosed in TABLE NO.XVII show 61.3 per cent of the members drawn from

TABLE NO. XVII
Residence Proximity of Methodist Persons, 1954
Suburbs of Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Church	Membership 1953	PER CENT WITHIN ONE MILE OF CHURCH Church Members	Church School
Bethel	183	14.5	9.6
Crews	321	45.8	45.7
Hanes	245	76.0	78.3
Hiatt	97	93.5	94.7
Maple Springs	263	56.9	60.1
Marvin Chapel	403	67.3	@
Mt. Carmel	303	@	@
Mt. Pleasant	284	66.9	75.7
Mt. Tabor	659	70.8	71.9
Oak Summit	305	61.2	72.0
Ogburn Memorial	398	64.7	67.8
Trinity	141	82.2	82.0
TOTAL	3602	61.3	62.5

@ Data unavailable

within a normal parish radius (one mile). Seven churches report two-thirds or more of the membership in this category, showing the natural compactness of service outreach. Notice where the general population is

TABLE NO. XVIII
Residence Proximity of Methodist Persons, 1954
Rest of Forsyth County, North Carolina

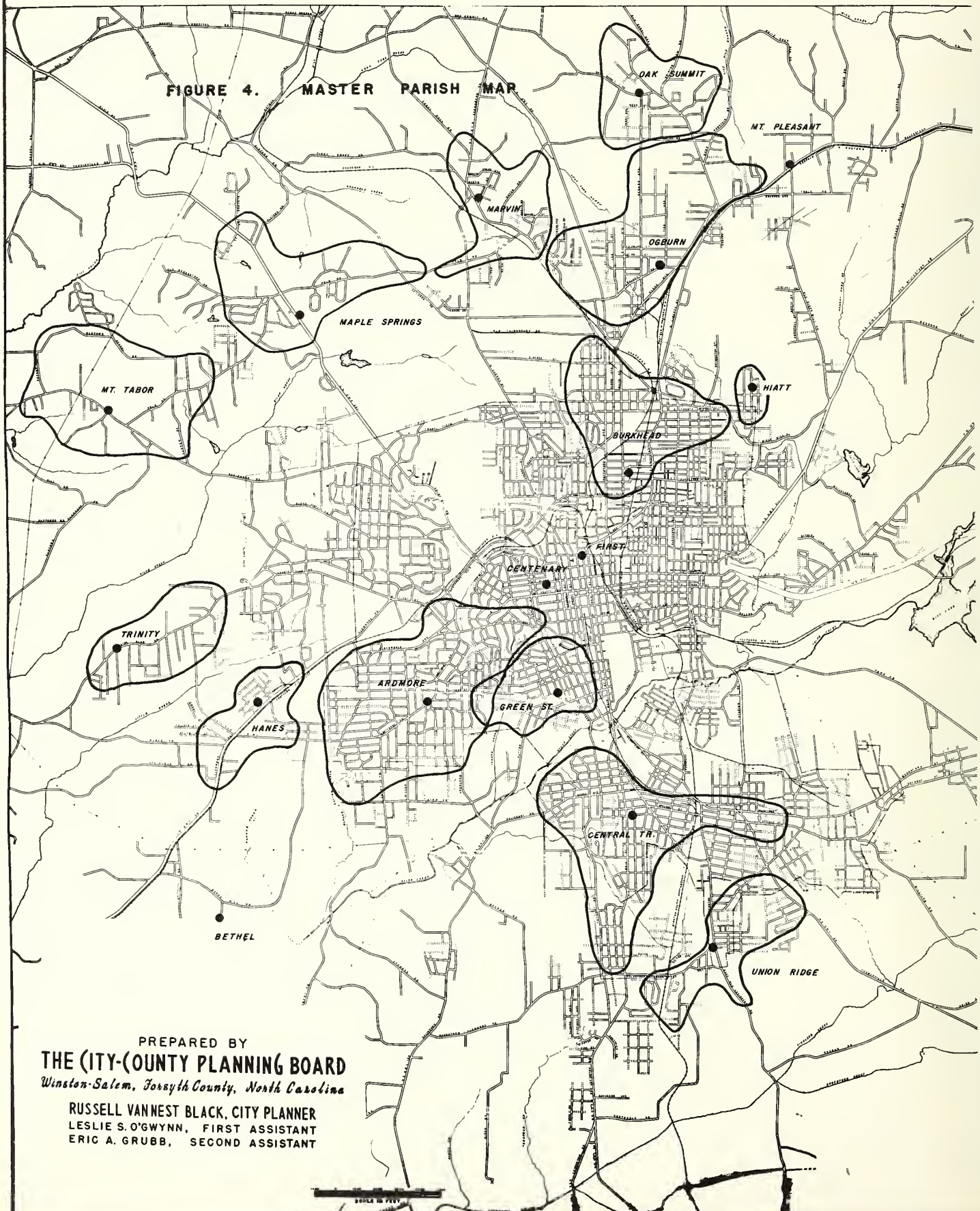
Church	Membership 1953	PER CENT WITHIN ONE MILE OF CHURCH Church Members	Church School
Antioch RH	161	@	@
Antioch FS	87	22.6	28.0
Bethel RH	138	@	@
Bethlehem FS	93	64.4	59.2
Brookstown L	181	@	@
Bunker Hill	121	45.3	55.1
Clemmons PG	84	59.2	55.7
Concord CS	144	@	@
Doubs Chapel WF	100	50.6	57.4
Elm Grove WF	106	63.7	71.8
Germantown RH	44	@	@
Harmony Grove CS	112	@	@
Hickory Ridge	137	@	@
Kernersville-Main St.	375	97.5	99.5
Kernersville-Cherry St.	134	100.0	100.0
Lewisville L	229	@	@
Mt. Olivet MP	125	82.5	80.0
Mt. Pleasant WF	209	9.5	28.1
New Hope	255	42.1	43.8
Oak Grove RH	365	81.5	91.5
Pine Grove KCS	135	50.0	33.1
Pine Grove PG	308	59.5	54.4
Pisgah	216	36.8	40.8
Pleasant Hill WF	106	59.8	76.5
Rural Hall RH	219	@	@
St. Mark FS	114	32.7	27.6
Sedge Garden	381	55.1	@
Sharon CS	197	@	@
Shiloh MP	140	23.0	22.1
Tabernacle WF	90	72.2	43.7
Union L	103	@	@
Walkerstown -Loves	548	49.7	57.8
Walkerstown -Morris	365	33.7	28.5
TOTAL	6,122	52.6	56.0

@ Data unavailable

THE WINSTON-SALEM PL

METROPOLITAN AREA

FIGURE 4. MASTER PARISH MAP



PREPARED BY

THE CITY-COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina

RUSSELL VANNEST BLACK, CITY PLANNER

LESLIE S. O'GWYNN, FIRST ASSISTANT

ERIC A. GRUBB, SECOND ASSISTANT

sparse and scattered that this shows up in Methodist parish dispersion also (e.g. Bethel and Crews).

Church school dispersion is less accentuated in the suburbs. The overall figure (62.5 per cent) given in TABLE NO. XVII bears this out. Seven of the ten reporting churches draw two-thirds of their enrollment from within the service mile. Only Bethel and Crews register below fifty per cent in this matter.

Dispersion for the Rest of Forsyth County. Turning to parish outreach for the remaining Methodist churches, one finds a wide range of dispersion. For membership it runs from 9.5 per cent (Mt. Pleasant) to 100.0 per cent (Kernersville-Cherry St.). Antioch FS, Mt. Pleasant and Shiloh report less than a quarter of their affiliated persons residing within one mile of the church plant. On the other hand thirteen churches show more than one half of their members attracted from within that distance. Perhaps this accounts for the overall percentage of 52.6 for this portion of the survey area.

Church School in the rest of Forsyth County is slightly more compact with a figure of 56.0 per cent. Bethlehem, Bunker Hill, Clemmons, Doubs Chapel, Elm Grove, Kernersville-Main Street, Kernersville-Cherry Street, Mt. Olivet, Oak Grove, Pine Grove, Pleasant Hill and Walkerstown-Loves report more than one half of their enrollments derived from a normal service radius. Antioch FS, Mt. Pleasant, St. Mark, Shiloh and Walkertown-Morris attracted fewer than thirty per cent from this distance. One, of course, must remember the determining role played by the density of population in rural areas. It is positively related to parish dispersion.

A MASTER PARISH MAP FOR WINSTON-SALEM

Each local church provided the survey workers a map upon which was recorded the place of residence, by city block, of members and church school enrollees. These data were studied carefully and the findings are summarized in the three tables referred to above and in FIGURE 4.

The statistical information has been discussed in the preceding section. Let us now turn to examine the map phenomena. The location of each church plant is revealed on FIGURE 4 by a circle in black. Size of church by total membership (1953) is shown by circles of varying area. The map legend indicates the circle size in a balloon scale. Obviously the circle for Centenary Methodist will be larger than that required for Union Ridge Methodist Church.

Parish configuration lines were drawn on the original local church maps, enclosing the major concentration of members reached by parish work. For instance, the majority of persons reached by Green Street Church reside to the west and north of the church plant. The line shows what the facts warrant.

Similarly a parish configuration line was drawn for each of the other Methodist churches, and the outline of the current parish work is shown on FIGURE 4. Note especially the lines drawn for Ardmore, Central

Terrace and Green Street. The compact parish is strongly evident. Other church parishes are interesting also. Since Centenary and First possess widely scattered constituencies, it was not feasible to attempt to draw parish configuration lines. Their ministry differs fundamentally from that of other Methodist churches in the city. Further, congregations located in changing neighborhoods or are in a transitional stage reveal that condition in parish dispersion patterns.

This master map of Winston-Salem has been produced in order to bring together dispersion information from the individual local churches. Appropriately one may note that the basic structure of the city as defined by topographical barriers, various types of land not-in-residential use and areas of settlement for Negroes emphasizes the relevance of the present analysis. In the present discussion the master parish map indicates how important it is to compare the city's basic structure with parish dispersion data. The contours of local church configurations are as often caused by the position of urban barriers as by the termination of service outreach. Several considerations emerge from the present analysis.

1. The dominant pattern of urban Methodist church work is to cultivate the area which lies within the service radius (one mile) of the church plant. This is clearly evidenced in Winston-Salem and vicinity Methodism and therefore the work of the denomination locally is typical of city church work elsewhere.

2. A downtown or "voice" church tends to draw persons from greater distances, but commonly sacrifices the intense cultivation of all of the territory from which it "skims." Centenary features this type of ministry in an excellent way. Other Winston-Salem Methodist churches should be wary of drifting into the pattern. It is frought with danger.

3. When urban churches of the same denomination are placed too close to one another, overlapping inevitably occurs. The vicious evils of competition and odious comparison are omnipresent under such circumstances no matter how externally gracious congregations so placed may appear toward each other. Physical contiguity issues in debilitating competition. Prospective members are compelled to make a choice between two or more Methodist churches. This is an unfortunate development and usually results in the ultimate deterioration of a charitable spirit between the two congregations.

4. Churches located in transitional areas should study carefully the nature of the changes occurring within the normal service radius (one mile) of the church plant. Appropriate plans can then be drafted respecting the uncertain future.

5. A study of city and suburban areas which are currently out-of-reach of a Methodist church should be undertaken. Special attention should be given to new residential developments to the south, to the southwest and to the northeast, along various highways. Church extension is an important emphasis in the present quadrennium. Several new Methodist churches are needed in greater Winston-Salem to keep pace with population growth.

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